

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act as amended, (33 U.S.C. §§1251 et seq.; the "CWA"), and the Massachusetts Clean Waters Act, as amended, (M.G.L. Chap. 21, §§26-53),

**United States Coast Guard
Integrated Support Command**

is authorized to discharge from the facility located at

**427 Commercial Street
Boston, Massachusetts**

to receiving water named

Boston Harbor

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective on November 8, 2001

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, five (5) years from the effective date.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on November 7, 1996.

This permit consists of 8 pages in Part I including effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, Attachments A and 35 pages in Part II including General Conditions and Definitions.

Signed this 11th day of October, 2001
/Signature on File/
Linda M. Murphy

Director
Office of Ecosystem Protection
Environmental Protection Agency
Boston, MA

Acting Assistant Commissioner
Bureau of Resource Protection
Department of Environmental Protection
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Boston, MA

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from serial number 002 treated saltwater intrusion from an underdrain system, boiler blow down, boiler condensate, and stormwater runoff. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken after treatment but, prior to discharging to the receiving water.

<u>Effluent Characteristic</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitation</u>			<u>Monitoring Requirement</u>	
		<u>Average Monthly</u>	<u>Average Weekly</u>	<u>Maximum Daily</u>	<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow	GPD	Report	----	Report	1/Month	Continuous ¹
TSS ³	mg/l	Report	----	50	1/Month	Composite ²
pH ³		(See Condition I.A.1.b. on Page 3)			1/Month	Grab
Copper, Total ^{3,4}	ug/l	Report	----	Report	1/Month	Composite ²
Temperature ^{3,5}	°F	Report	----	85	1/Month	Grab
LC ₅₀ ^{6,7}	%	----	----	≥50	3/year	Grab

Footnotes:

1. For flow, report maximum and minimum daily rates and total flow for each operating date.
2. For each sampling date, composite samples are to be collected during the first four hours of discharging or any portion thereof for discharges of less than four hours total duration.
3. One quarterly sample per year shall be taken during a rainfall event and shall be representative of a combined discharge from the underdrain and stormwater collection system. The sample shall be taken at the outfall. If a sample at the outfall can not be obtained due to adverse weather conditions or high tides, two samples may be taken instead of one which shall be representative of the combined discharge. The two samples shall be taken after the flow goes through the oil water separator and at the manhole in the parking lot.
4. The permittee shall investigate and identify sources of copper in the effluent within 90 days from the effective date of the permit, after which time the permittee shall implement a strategy to eliminate sources of copper. A report documenting the sources and corrective action measures to eliminate copper from the effluent shall be available to MA DEP and EPA upon request.
5. Temperature shall not exceed 85°F nor a maximum daily mean of 80°F and the rise in temperature due to a discharge shall not exceed 1.5°F during the months of July through September nor 4°F during the months of October through June.
6. The LC_{50} is the concentration of effluent which causes mortality to 50% of the test organisms. Therefore, a 100% limit means that a sample of 100% effluent shall cause no more than a 50% mortality rate.
7. The permittee shall conduct acute toxicity tests two times per year for Outfall 002 in February and August for chemical analysis, and once per year for Outfall 002 during a significant rainstorm event. The samples for the outfall shall be analyzed in accordance with the protocol established in Attachment A. A 48-hour acute WET test will be performed on each sample using two species, Mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) and the Inland Silverside (Menidia beryllina) according to the procedure in Attachment A-Acute Toxicity Procedure and Protocol, dated September 1996. Results from the toxicity testing shall be submitted by the 30th day of the month after the sampling i.e. March and September.

Acute WET testing is used to determine the effluent concentration, by volume, that is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms within a prescribed period of time, for this permit, 48 hours or less. Death is the effected measure. Effluent toxicity measured is expressed as the median lethal concentration, in percent effluent by volume, or LC_{50} .

After submitting 4 consecutive satisfactory toxicity test results for Outfall 002, the permittee may request a reduction in the number of species required in the toxicity testing. The permittee is required to continue testing at the frequency specified in the permit until notice is received by certified mail from EPA that the whole effluent testing requirement has been changed.

Where the receiving water is documented to be toxic or unreliable, the permittee may employ EPA's species specific self implementing policy for switching to an alternate dilution water during the life of the NPDES permit for WET tests. The policy authorizes alternate dilution water use:

- a. in any WET test repeated due to site water toxicity. No prior notification to EPA is required for any current test that needs to be repeated due to site water toxicity and;
- b. in future WET tests where there are two previously documented incidents of site water toxicity associated with a particular test species. Written notification to EPA is required before switching to alternate dilution water testing for the duration of the permit.

The details of EPA -Region I's species-specific, self-implementing policy are provided in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) instructions that are sent out to the permittee annually.

Part I.A.1. (Continued)

- a. The discharge shall not cause a violation of the water quality standards of the receiving waters.
 - b. The pH of the effluent shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 8.5 standard units at any time and not more than 0.2 standard units outside the normally occurring range, unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes.
 - c. The discharge shall not cause objectionable discoloration of the receiving waters.
 - d. The effluent shall contain neither a visible oil sheen, foam, nor floating solids at any time.
 - e. The use of disinfecting agents shall not be added to the collection and treatment system without prior approval by EPA and the State.
2. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.21(g)(7); or
 - (4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.44(f).
 - b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

- (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
 - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.21(g)(7).
 - (4) Any other notification level established by the Director in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §122.44(f).
- c. That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application.

Part I.A.3.

Toxics Control

The permittee shall not discharge any pollutant or combination of pollutants in toxic amounts.

Any toxic components of the effluent shall not result in any demonstrable harm to aquatic life or violate any state or federal water quality standard which has been or may be promulgated. Upon promulgation of any such standard, this permit may be revised or amended in accordance with such standards.

Part I.A.4. Numerical Effluent Limitations for Toxicants

EPA or DEP may use the results of the toxicity tests and chemical analyses conducted pursuant to this permit, as well as national water quality criteria developed pursuant to Section 304(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), state water quality criteria, and any other appropriate information or data, to develop numerical effluent limitations for any pollutants, including but not limited to those pollutants listed in Appendix D of 40 CFR Part 122.

B. Pollution Reduction Plan

When the effluent concentrations of TSS exceeds the effluent limitation as listed in Section A.1., the permittee shall submit to EPA and MA DEP a pollution reduction plan and a schedule for implementing the plan. This plan shall be submitted within 30 days of receipt of effluent data that has exceeded the limitation. The pollution reduction plan shall describe the most likely source of the pollutants and the proposed corrective actions to reduce or eliminate the discharge of such pollutants to the Boston Harbor. The permit shall implement all aspects of the plan within the specified schedule and document the corrective action taken to eliminate the TSS exceedance.

C. Best Management Practices Plan (BMP)

The permittee shall develop and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan to achieve the stated objectives and which conforms to the following requirements:

1. General Conditions

a. General Objectives

The objectives of the BMP plan are to minimize the potential for violations of terms of the permit; to protect the designated water uses of the surrounding surface water bodies, and to mitigate pollution from material storage areas, material handling areas, loading and unloading operations, plant site runoff and accidental spills. Both wet-weather and dry-weather conditions are to be considered in the BMP plan.

b. Implementation

The BMP plan shall be completed, and signed within 120 days after the effective date of the permit and modified as necessary during the life of the permit. It shall be available to EPA and the MA DEP upon request. Implementation of all aspects of the plan shall commence no later than 12 months after the effective date of the permit unless a later date is approved in writing by the Regional Administrator and the Director.

c. General Requirements

The BMP plan shall:

- (1) Be documented in narrative form, and shall include any necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps.
- (2) Establish specific objectives for the control of solid and hazardous pollutants.
 - (a) Each facility component or system will be examined for its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of solid and/or hazardous pollutants to surface waters due to equipment failure, improper operation, natural phenomena such as precipitation, etc.
 - (b) Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g. a tank overflow or leakage), natural phenomena (e.g., precipitation), or other circumstances to result in significant amounts of solid and/or hazardous pollutants reaching surface waters, the plan shall include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow and total quantity of pollutants which could be discharged, from the facility as a result of each condition or circumstances.
- (3) Establish specific best management practices, addressing each component of system capable of causing a release of significant amounts of solid and/or hazardous pollutants to the surface water.
- (4) Be reviewed by plant engineering staff and the terminal manager.

d. Specific Requirements

The plan shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the publication entitled "NPDES Best Management Practices Guidance Documents" and shall consider the following

base line BMP's as a minimum:

- (1) BMP Committee
- (2) Report BMP Incidents
- (3) Risk Identification and Assessment
- (4) Employee Training
- (5) Inspections and Records
- (6) Preventive Maintenance
- (7) Good Housekeeping
- (8) Material Compatibility
- (9) Security

e. Hazardous Water Management

The permittee shall assure the proper management of solid and hazardous waste in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1978 (40 U.S.C. 6901 et seq), or amendments thereto. Management practices required under RCRA regulation shall be referenced in the BMP plan.

f. Documentation

The permittee shall maintain a copy of the BMP plan at the facility and shall make the plan available to the Regional Administrator and the Director upon request.

g. BMP Plan Modification

The permittee shall notify the Regional Administrator and the Director in writing of an amended BMP plan within 30 days of a change in the physical facility or a change in the operational procedures of the facility which materially increases the potential for the ancillary activities to result in a discharge of significant amounts of solid and/or hazardous pollutants.

D. UNAUTHORIZED DISCHARGES

The permittee is authorized to discharge only in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit and only from those outfall listed in Part I A.1. of this permit. Discharges of wastewater from any other point source are not authorized and shall be reported in accordance with Section D.1.e. (1) of the General Requirements of this permit (Twenty-four hour reporting).

E. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Reporting

Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized for each month and reported on separate Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the effective date of the permit.

Signed and dated originals of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the

Director and the State at the following addresses:

Environmental Protection Agency
Water Technical Unit (SEW)
P.O. Box 8127
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

The State Agency address for all reports except toxicity tests is:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection
Northeast Regional Office
205A Lowell Street
Wilmington, MA 01887

Signed and dated DMRs, and toxicity test reports required by this permit shall be submitted to the State at:

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Watershed Management
Surface Water Discharge Permit Program
627 Main Street, 2nd Floor
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608

F. STATE PERMIT CONDITIONS

This Discharge Permit is issued jointly by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) under Federal and State law, respectively. As such, all the terms and conditions of this permit are hereby incorporated into and constitute a discharge permit issued by the Commissioner of the MA DEP pursuant to M.G.L. Chap.21, §43.

Each Agency shall have the independent right to enforce the terms and conditions of this Permit. Any modification, suspension or revocation of this Permit shall be effective only with respect to the Agency taking such action, and shall not affect the validity or status of this Permit as issued by the other Agency, unless and until each Agency has concurred in writing with such modification, suspension or revocation. In the event any portion of this Permit is declared, invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of State law such permit shall remain in full force and effect under Federal law as an NPDES Permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In the event this Permit is declared invalid, illegal or otherwise issued in violation of Federal law, this Permit shall remain in full force and effect under State law as a Permit issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.